

SEDALIA WEEKLY CONSERVATOR

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Think for Thyself one good thought;
And know it to be Thine own.
'Tis better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown.

—anon.

Editorials

Can the Constitutional Rights of Any Element of the American People Be Forever Curtailed.

From the reading of an article published in the Globe Democrat of recent publication, which we also reprint elsewhere, in this issue, we glean the following woeful facts, namely; that there is a certain element of our citizens which is denied many of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and sanctioned by a large, a very large majority of Americans. The writer of the article also alleges that this wholesale abuse of laws is for partisan favoritism, and perpetuation, and from the fact cited we must admire the truth of these allegations. Hence, it very logically follows, that the inquisitive will ask how long this state of affairs will be permitted to run its nefarious race unhampered, and what steps should and must be taken to right these greatest of all wrongs perpetrated upon the defenseless and forbearing element.

That citizens are disfranchised contrary to true American ethics is acknowledged by all; that ballot manipulations are fraudulent is an open avowal of the parties who deal in such wickedness, goes beyond dispute. And that the courts, both State and Federal, evade their duty in dealing with such conditions any sane person can very readily perceive. Yet in the face of all this, the common people, the "bone and sinews," of the republic stand apparently powerless to act.

These conditions cannot be evaded forever; they must be dealt with by a strong hand. Who will act? The conservative citizen, the citizen who ever comes to the front to steer the "ship of state" thru the reefs of adversity more than once.

State legislation may dodge, with impunity, the laws by making evasive statutory enactments; Federal courts may render adverse decisions and hand down unamerican citations of laws, but a day is approaching when the reading, earnest, liberty-loving, and conservative citizen will assert himself.

The Republican party, in its national platform may dodge the constitutional abuses that have been allowed to run so long in the South for the purpose of mollifying southern sentiment but, there is but one way to handle those conditions, that way is the right way—the way Hamilton, Washington, Justices Jay and Marshall, Lincoln, and scores of others of the builders of the Republic desired them to be handled, i. e., to grant to all men the full constitutional rights.

The Democratic Party may yell that it is "Race Question" when the people begin to ask that these abuses be righted, but these will be of no avail because those people who are being so bitterly crushed are developing manhood, acquiring intelligence and wealth—in fact they are acquiring power that will force the meeting out of justice.

Therefore we say we have no time to lose in lamenting our present condition but we are girding ourselves for an aggressive work. We mean to accept the elements of power and energy that will make us irresistible.

Are you devoting your leisure to anything of a profitable nature? Can you not utilize those precious moments to a more useful purpose than lolling in idleness? Every individual, in this this age, is counted as nothing if he devotes all his time to listlessness. Find something to do. Be busy. Put forth an effort. You cannot afford to be aimless.

Those fancy lamps are alright. The red and blue may be discerned; if one had telescopic eyes. Another brilliant illumination of the kind and we shall be no more!

PROF. A. D. LANGSTON'S
Address before the Forum Club of
St. Louis, Commended by St.
Louis Globe Democrat.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat of recent issue commends and quotes Prof. A. D. Langston's wisdom in the following terms:—

"Prof. A. D. Langston, principal of the Dumas school and race commissioner made an address before the Forum Club 2814 Lawton, avenue, on 'The Negro and His Citizenship'. Nearly the entire membership of the club attended.

Prof. Langston said there was a good deal of feeling as to whether the facts with regard to the negro should be told plainly or not. He declared the present conditions warranted new methods and treatment of the case generally, the great trouble today being that there were too many excuses made for the Negro.

"In considering his citizenship," Prof. Langston said, "the subject divides itself into two classes: First, Privileges, the other responsibilities. Our country is the leader of the world, and furnishes to all its citizens the best of opportunities. Too much can not be said for the great privileges accorded the negro in conjunction with all other citizens of this country.

"Under responsibilities comes the work that is ennumerated upon the Negro as a citizen to perform. With regard to the recent lynchings at Belleville, Evansville, Danville, and other places, the Negro in no case was sheriff of a county or governor of a state. His duty was that of a citizen. They at once should have counselled, order, and let us hope he will always insist, as a citizen, to keep on the side of the law."

The speaker also referred to the class of white people who spend much time in telling the Negro how badly he is treated, and pointed out how much better it would be for this class of people to enlist their services in the execution of speedy justice.

We gladly accept the wisdom contained in this address. With special care we have considered his two propositions, relative to his, i. e. The Negroes Citizenship, Privileges, and Responsibilities. We are sorry to state that too often our leaders dwell too largely upon one theme—our Privileges—never giving any heed to our Responsibilities. This condition must be met and changed. We must meet and bear our share of the nation's responsibilities; we must make the best of our present opportunities as we ask and demand of others. It is a plain business proposition that sentiment cannot counterbalance that he who makes the most of the opportunities he has will be given still greater opportunities.

Therefore, instead of so much cry against lynching, let us as a people put more energy to work to remove idleness and criminality from among us. Teach all the honor and dignity of being employed. Call the young women and boys from the streets. Then, and not till then may we possess happy anticipations.

Getting Out of The Union Again.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Are the Southern Democratic leaders trying to take themselves out of the union again? It begins to look that way. They are talking about putting the race issue into the campaign of 1904, with the hope, presumably, of injuring the Republican party thereby. This shows a symptom of the return of the madness which precipitated secession a third of a century ago. There is belief on the part of some of the leaders of the Bourbon Democracy that the race issue could be made to win vote away from Republicans in the North. This is a revival of the old wickedness which sent eleven states out of the Union and which inflicted a good deal of calamity on them as well as on that part of the country which had no hand in the conspiracy. Yancy, Keitt, Toombs and the rest of the fire-eaters of the 60's of the recent century said that in the event of a war on the slavery issue the fight would not be between the sections solely, but the North would have a fight on its hands in every town where the Democrat party was strong. Moreover, the South, as the secession leaders contended, would have had aid from Europe as well as from the Democrat party of the North.

Do the Southern Democratic magnates want another sectional conspiracy? Some recent acts among them point that way. In the contest in Mississippi for the nomination for governor and United States senator the negrophobists gained a victory. Senator Money won his fight for a new term, and Maj. James K. Vardaman, altho not actually successful in his attempt to get the governorship, led his



George R. Smith College.

Rev. I. L. Lowe, D. D., Ph. D., President.

CALENDAR FOR
1903—04

Fall term opens Sept. 22, closes Dec. 11. Winter term opens Dec. 14, closes Feb. 19. Spring term opens Feb. 22, closes April 28.

The purpose of the College is to give a thorough, practical christian education. It cares for the health and physical training, provides for refined social culture, gives careful attention to morals and manners, and aims to lead the student to a personal religious life.

The work of the College is divided into six general departments.

- I. Primary and Grammar Grades, providing a thorough drill in the elementary branches.
- II. Academy or College Preparatory, with Classical, Scientific, Biblical English, Normal and Commercial courses.
- III. Art Department—Drawing, Painting and Decorative work.
- IV. Music Department—Vocal and Instrumental Music, Theory and Harmony.
- V. Industrial Department—Sewing, Dress-making, Cooking, Domestic Economy, Mechanical Arts, Agriculture.
- VI. College of Liberal Arts—Complete elective courses leading to the several academic degrees.

opponents in the popular vote, and has a chance to win in the second primary which will be held. Each of these men is opposed not only to letting the Negroes vote, but he is against educating them for fitting them for citizenship. Vardaman describes President Roosevelt as "that vile, bronze-bustling, coon-flavored miscegenationist." He glorifies the lynching of Negroes with something of the same sort of language that Tillman uses. "Why squander money on the Negro's education?" exclaims Vardaman, "when the only effect will be to spoil a good field hand and make an insolent cook?"

Under the Mississippi plan of 1890 the Negro was abolished as a voter by a device which violated the spirit of the constitution without openly assailing its letter. By the Mississippi plan of 1893 the Negro would be deprived of the means of getting that education for the lack, or alleged lack, of which he has been shut out from the privilege of the ballot. South Carolina, Louisiana and several other states in their section have followed Mississippi's lead in the constitution amendment plot of 1890. Will they do Mississippi's education-abolition plan of 1893? The comments of leading Southern newspapers on the canvass that has just taken place in Mississippi indicates that the new plot will find some favor in the South. The purpose appears to be to put the negro issue in politics in 1904, with the hope of arousing a fire in the rear on the Republicans in the North in that year like that which Vallandigham, Jesse D. Bright and the rest of the copper heads opened in 1861-65. The Republicans hope that this issue will not be precipitated, but if it is thrust upon them they will accept it as they did the challenge of 1861. If the men who are contemplating the new rebellion want to know what their fate will be, let them take a glance at the doom of their fore-runners in 1865 and they will be enlightened.

SCOTT JOPLIN'S OPERA.

Scott Joplin's opera is rehearsing daily at Crawford's theatre. Their present number is about 32 people; he has just received the book of the play from the publishers hand, the title of the book and play is "A Guest of Honor." Joplin is backed by a strong capitalist who for many years has been manager and proprietor of several well known high class operas (white), this being his first adventure into Negro Opera. They open the season at East St. Louis Aug. 30; then five engagements at Sedalia. His Opera is entirely his original composition, including songs and drills.

Expenses.

Board and room for four Weeks	\$5.00
Tuition	2.00
Use of laundry	.50
Music, Instrumental or Vocal for four weeks, two lessons per week	\$2.50
One lesson per week	1.50
Use of Instrument per month	.50
Use of typewriter in Commercial department, per month	.50
Rooms are lighted, heated, furnished with bedsteads, mattress, pillows, two quilts, mirrors, bowl pitcher and lamp. Students furnish for themselves, sheets and pillow cases, extra quilt and blankets, slop bucket, lamp chimneys, matches, soap etc.	

A reduction of 50c per month is made from the tuition of candidates for the Ministry, and children of Ministers.

All bills are payable in advance the first of each school month. Money for students' expenses should be sent directly to the President of the College, Sedalia, Mo., by draft, P. O. order, express order or registered letter to—

Pres. I. L. Lowe,
Sedalia, Mo.

Work and Self-help.

A number of students boarding in the College are permitted to earn some part of their expenses by work in the building or on the grounds, provided they are willing and efficient. Liberal pay is allowed for all work done, but employment will not be continued to those who fail to do their work satisfactorily. Most students earn in this way \$2.00 a month, some earn larger amounts. Application for work should be made to the President in advance of coming.

A large number of students find employment in homes in the city, sufficient to meet expenses of board and tuition. The call for young ladies for these positions is always greater than the supply. Application for such employment should be made in advance through the President of the College. As far as possible we endeavor to safeguard those working in the city, but cannot be fully responsible for those outside the building. Only young men and women of established habits and character can be allowed this privilege of out side residence.

In case of minors this may be granted only on the written request of parents or guardians.